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PILES

ITCHING PILES, hemorrhoids, piles, piles,

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TREES ON POOR LAND.

Why Farmers Need Not Expect Any Pe-

culinary Benefit From Them.

Much has been written during the

past few years in advocacy of planting

trees designed to furnish timber, posts

and fuel on land so poor that it is of

no value for producing crops. Farmers

have been reminded that the pine,

larch and hemlock are often found on

land where nothing else will grow.

Their attention is also called to the fact

that rocky hills are generally covered

with maple, beech, hick and hickory

trees. They, too, are informed that the

swamp oak, American larch, will-

ow and poplar do best on land that is

too wet to plow or even to produce

good grass. The impression is given

in various ways that timber trees do

not do well on land that is rich enough

to produce corn, potatoes, and the

various kinds of small grains. Most

of the first settlers on the prairie were

of the opinion that common forest

trees would not grow on them. They

found them treeless, but they saw trees

of various kinds on the elevations in

the vicinity and along the water

courses. They came to the conclusion

that prairie soil was too rich for forest

trees.

It is true that the sand plains and

ridges of Michigan were covered with

pine and other kinds of evergreen

trees. So was the almost barren soil

in many parts of New England and the

Southern States. Almost all the

mountain ranges in the country are

covered with trees of some sort. Much

of the very low land in the South is oc-

cupied by cypress trees, while cedar

and tamarack trees grow in swamps in

many parts of the North. It is not

true, however, that these localities

and these sorts of soil are the best for

them. They flourish not because their

conditions are the most favorable to

them, but for the reasons that they can

adapt themselves to unfavorable con-

ditions and make the best of them.

They show that they can make a brave

struggle for existence and can succeed

in spite of very unfavorable circum-

stances. They do not indicate the best

places to plant trees to insure the

largest or the quickest growth. In

many cases they simply show that the

stones, barren soil, or moisture, have

prevented their being destroyed by

fire.

Persons who see trees of consider-

able size on sandy plains or rocky hills-

ides or in swamps do not consider how

long it took them to attain their

growth. Many of them, in all prob-

ability, were growing and were of con-

siderable size when the continent was

discovered by Columbus. There is no

perceptible change in their height or

circumference during a decade. They

did not pass from large to small trees

during the lifetime of a man nor dur-

ing a century. One of these trees re-

presented the slow growth made during

many generations of men. It may be

well to set out trees on unsightly

portions of land to which no manure

has been applied and which has never

been prepared for planting. But the plan-

ter should not expect that the trees will

make a rapid growth or that he will

ever derive any pecuniary benefit from

them. The most that can reasonably

be expected from them is that they

will cover the nakedness of the land

so that the owner will not be ashamed

of it.—Chicago Times.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

—Farmers who must have hired men

to help them in their farm work ought

not to forget their overworked wives.

There is as much need of extra work-

ers in the kitchen as on the farm.

—Country boys ought to be taught

the use and value of money. Many a

farmer's boy is growing up to man-

hood with no knowledge of business,

but little education and self-reliance.

Such young men will be ill prepared

to enter into the active business

pursuits of life.

—There are two things a farmer can

never have enough of. One is food,

the other is manure. Food obviously

makes manure, for it enables the

farmer to keep more cattle, and some

can always be purchased cheaply in

the fall or winter, and make a good

profit on the feeding.

—To secure a good crop of grass it

is fully as necessary as with any other

crop, that good care be taken to have

the soil reasonably rich and well pre-

pared before sowing the seed. It is

quite a serious error to work upon the

land that is too poor to plant to

any other crop can be seeded down

to grass.—Western Horseman.

—Any domestic animal understands

and appreciates kind treatment. It is

no use to say they are "only dumb

brutes." It is true they can not talk,

but, like dumb or blind men, their in-

teLLIGENCE in other respects is doubtless

great. You can make friends of all your

animals if you take the trouble to do so.

—All grass crops make the best hay

if cut before the seed-heads form.

When a plant produces seed it has per-

formed its mission and stored much of

its nutritious matter in the seed. To

secure the largest amount of nutrition

in hay the grass should be cut while

the stalks and blades contain the ele-

ments that would otherwise be directed

to the formation of seed.

—When stock is turned on the pas-

ture and there left all day, the water

supply must be looked after. A milch

cow must have plenty of water. She

can not wait until she is driven up at

night. The water is a necessary con-

stituent of the milk, and she must

have it during the time the milk is

being manufactured. If deprived of

water during the warm days her sup-

ply of milk will fall off.

—One who has tried it states that

burning scraps of old rubber, rubber

boots or shoes, upon a pan of coals that

is circulated among the trees of an

orchard will cause all insects to de-

part. This is a very simple means,

but we should bear in mind that they

will burn after a little time. The claim

was that there was a sort of constitu-

ent to the smoke that adhered to

leaves, blossoms, and even the trunks

of trees, which, being repulsive to in-

sects, drives them away, and also holds

its virtue for some time. If this is a

reliable remedy it will be convenient

to repel rose-hugs during their period

of greatest injury.

—There are farmers scattered every-

where all over the land, who would be

in independent circumstances today,

instead of tending and tending around,

trying to lift the mortgages on their

farms. If they had adopted more sys-

tem and method in their work, and

therefore stopped the little leaks that

have kept them behind, and always

will. There must be system about the

farm if we would have every thing run-

THE LOCO WEED.

How to Treat Animals Suffering from Its

Dangerous Effects.

The loco or "crazy" weed, about

which ranchmen give various and

sometimes conflicting statements, is the

subject of a paper by Prof. S. W. of

the Kansas State University, and incor-

porated in a report of the State Board

of Agriculture. According to the pro-

fessor there are two plants known as

the crazy weed common in Kansas,

Colorado and New Mexico, the astragal-

us and oxytropis, both belonging to

the natural order of leguminosae. Both

are attractive plants, and keep their

color all winter. The astragalus grows

on high ground, it blooms about June,

bearing a bright-lipped flower; there are

a great many stalks proceeding from

the base. These stalks are compressed,

reaching towards the base and erect

and recurved above, with soft, silky

pubescence. The leaflets, usually in

pairs except the upper one (composed

of from ten to twenty pairs), are some-

what densely clothed with soft, silky

hairs, more woolly on the under side.

The flower stalk is usually longer than

the leaf stalk, naked below, bearing a

rather thick spike of flowers.

The following is a summary of the

effect of loco, based on personal in-

quiry among ranchmen, by Prof. Sayre:

The animal unaccustomed to

Speaking without notes.
 Wholly unlike artificial system.
 Praise condemned by Supreme Court
 Grant inducements to correspondence class
 Prospects, with opinions of Dr. Wm
 Hammond, the world-famed specialist in all
 diseases, Daniel Gosselin Thompson,
 great Psychologist, and others, sent post
 free by Prof. A. LOISELLE,
 257 Fifth Ave., New York